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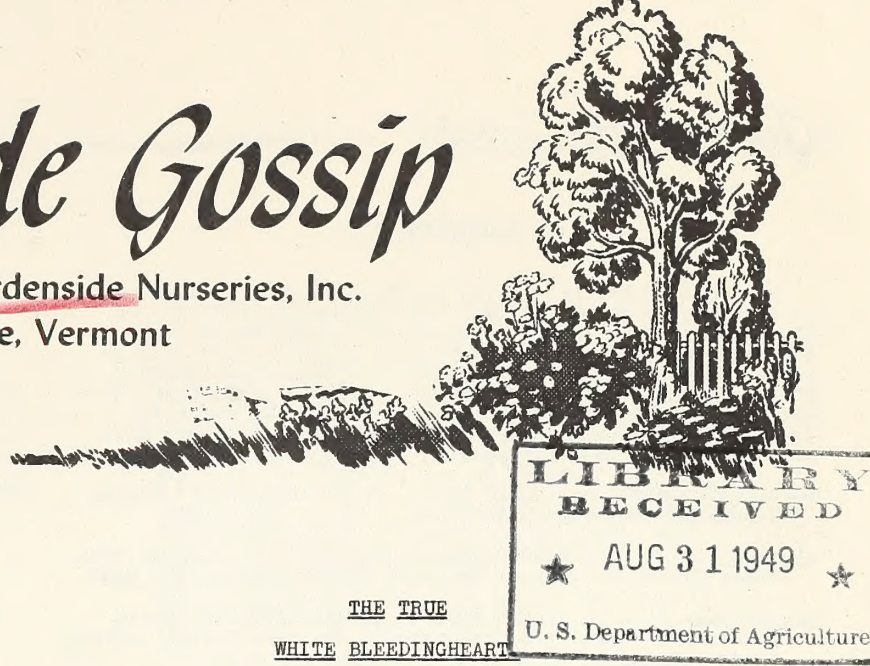
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Gardenside Gossip

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Shelburne, Vermont

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FALL 1949



"GO T' THUNDER!" GROWLED GRAN'THER HILL.

"YOU'RE ARTER YER LIVIN', JES' AS
ALL ON US IS."

Thus Rowland Robinson's tough old
Yankee, veteran of the Revolution, and
first settler of the mythical town of
Danvis, in reply to his doctor's claim that
"We hain't no secrets; all we're after is
the trewth."

Over the years we have given you many
reasons for making a garden. It is healthy
to work outdoors, in the soil. One needs
beauty in his or her life. Making a gar-
den is a form of creation, that any office
slave may know. And too, we have proclaimed
our intention to do that which we can do
best, so long as we were able to continue,
despite Wars, and rumors of Wars. And we'd
like you to believe that we believe all
we've told you. That we like to grow plants
and that we're convinced you'll be better
if you do, too.

It may be unwise to make such a state-
ment at all, and this may be the very worst
place to proclaim it. But the truth is, we
have to agree with Gran'ther Hill in order
to keep our self-respect. The first and
biggest reason why you should buy plants,
is the same one he gave the doctor.

THE TRUE

WHITE BLEEDINGHEART

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS ALBA.

We are pleased to be able to offer for delivery this
fall, a quantity of two year old roots of the white flowered
form of the true Bleedingheart, not to be confused with the
white flowered Dicentra formosa, Sweetheart. The true Bleeding-
heart grows much taller, and the flowers are entirely distinct.

The white Bleedingheart is happy where the common form
grows best, - in partial or full shade. It likes a cool deep soil
not likely to be too wet in winter. The foliage of the white
form is a bluish green, and the plant is not quite so strong
or tall growing as the type. The flowers usually open pure
white but age to a delicate pink. Under some conditions, it is
possible that the slight pink tinge may appear at the opening
of the flower. But the foliage is so different that it is
possible to be certain that a mixture has not occurred.

Dicentra spectabilis alba is both a novelty and a charming
garden plant. While not new, it has been almost lost, and only a
few years ago only one English nurseryman owned the entire
stock. We have at best a limited number of the two year old roots
after which one year old plants will have to be supplied.

WHILE THEY LAST, 2-YR. OLD ROOTS ARE PRICED AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.

BLEEDINGHEART.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

We have always grown a quantity of the true Bleedingheart,
and have an excellent strain. This year's crop is especially
fine. Bleedingheart is fine to use in shady corners, or under
trees. It is spectacular when in full growth and flower, and
is loved as one of best old-fashioned hardy garden plants.

STRONG 3 to 5 bud roots, 75¢ each; 3 for \$2.00; 5 for \$3.00.

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All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

PYRETHRUM.

The Painted Daisies, may, to a considerable degree, be used as are Chrysanthemums in the fall border. Formerly most of the plants sold in America were seedlings, of mixed colors and types. Abroad they have long been grown in named sorts permitting their use for large color effects. And too, many of the named varieties were double, or perpetuated some other desirable characteristic, which gave them added value for cutting. We have been assembling a collection of these most desirable sorts and are now able to supply the following.

BRILLIANT. An old sort, only partly double. Petals are bright pink with slightly white tips.

BUCKEYE. One of the best double forms, deep red in color, with white fleckings thruout the well filled center. 60¢ each.

CANDYSTICK. A large single flower on tall stems. The white petals have a reddish stripe whence the name. Overall effect is deep pink.

CHERRY GLOW. This fine double sort is much like Buckeye, but the red is lighter and brighter, and the white center is more pronounced. Not large, but very nice indeed. 60¢ each.

CRIMSON GIANT. A very brilliant single red sort, fully as large as E.M. Robinson. Tall, sturdy, a veritable giant. 60¢ each.

DAINTY. A double bright pink sort, like Buckeye, but darker.

DOUBLE RED. A deep rose sort, with a pronounced white center. Effective for massing, and grows easily.

DOUBLE ROSE. Somewhat lighter than the preceding, this sort also grows easily, and flowers later than others.

EILEEN MAY ROBINSON. Best of all the large single sorts with enough extra petallage to make it notable. The color is an evenlight rose, close to that of Poppy, Mrs. Perry.

HALLAUER'S RED. Another variety much like Buckeye, very double but deep pink rather than red. The whole effect is dark red.

HELEN. Our own introduction, and easily the best double sort being grown today. The plant is vigorous and hardy, with good erect stems, not too stiff and rigid. The flowers are fully double, perfectly formed, with never a mis-shapen flower. The coloring is even thruout, - a delightful shade of even rose pink. Lavender Lassie Mum, is very nearly the same in color and form of flower.

HENRIETTA. A slightly double soft pink sort from the Pacific Coast, with branched stems that make a great show when massed, as it flowers heavily. 60¢ each.

HUNTINGTON'S SCARLET. So far as our experience goes, and in comparison with other sorts we have, this is still the best deep scarlet sort. It is not as large as Crimson Giant, but is deeper in color. The stems are sturdy, and quite tall. The single flowers are of perfect form. \$1.00 each.

LILLIE MORGAN. Described as a double white, this flower disappointed us at first. It is not tall, nor very double, nor very large. But instead there are several flowers in the spray, rather than one large single. The petals are rather quilled, giving a starry effect. Some doubling makes the flower lighter as it opens fully. Excellent for cutting. 60¢ each; 10 for \$5.00.

PYRETHRUM.

We have already written a lot about these plants, in previous GOSSIPs, and it may seem unnecessary to repeat some of these previous tales, and to add more words to them. Yet it is certainly a tale of interest to plant lovers, and it may also give you an idea of the problems we have had to overcome.

Selected and named varieties of Pyrethrum are not new. From our earliest nursery experience, we found them listed. They were in the first Dutch plantlists we ever saw. There are some in early Wyomissing Nursery catalogs. Thirty years ago, Alex Cumming had them in some variety where he then served as nursery superintendent, and in that first year of our friendship, he taught a method of propagation. When Gardenside was established, these plants were on the list of things to be obtained, and grown, and the first summer, we sent to Kelway in England for their list, which held about sixty sorts.

The second winter, an order was placed for about twenty-five kinds, of which only three arrived in a growing condition, and one of them was soon lost. Victoria and E. M. Robinson thrived, and ironically enough since we had wished for doubles, they were both singles. The loss of the others discouraged further importation, and while we did raise many seedlings, we failed to get double sorts that pleased us, altho we produced the seedling we later named Mrs. D. C. Bliss, sold it, and later repurchased it. Purity came to us sometime in this period, and later on we had Buckeye; Brilliant; and Miami Queen. Other matters claimed attention and varieties just weren't to be had, until just before the war, we obtained Mrs. Beckwith and Hallauer's Red, and eventually Helen. In this same period, we bought Candystick from Dr. Bliss, and had Red Velvet from Claude Fox and Kinghorn from another source. We were both looking for more and better kinds, but we were searching for a sure and easy propagation method. As we went along, we learned much from seeing the seedlings in other gardens, discovered that there is considerable difference in types of foliage and of growth habit, as well as in shape and form of the flowers themselves. In fact, we think that in this last point, we still have much to learn, and hope that in days to come we may evolve some quite distinct and different things.

Suddenly it seemed, we found we could increase most varieties with ease. Bear in mind that thru all this period, we were selling plants, and that we have a considerable demand at the nursery. Once we might have sold the entire stock of Eileen May Robinson, and later a large cut-flower firm would have bought all our Pyrethrum. But gradually we produced enough to permit us to offer them in the GOSSIP, and to begin to talk about them. Then we in turn, began to hear about others, some far away.

Unless a price is specifically stated, all these plants are 50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50, postpaid. Quantity prices are for plants exactly alike.

PYRETHRUM, -con.

PYRETHRUM.

Pyrethrum are not a good subject for spring shipping. They are apt to be weak, if dug early until growth has started a bit, and this new growth is very soft and tends to rot in any sort of packing. In order to get plants from the far-away Pacific Coast we had them shipped after flowering in June. The first lot arrived in perfect condition by express, but we lost every one. We then tried again with better luck, and have since had them come in by air. Yet a shipment of two varieties from there last summer both died, and when repeated this year, one is thriving, while the other is again lost. To us, it is apparent that the ideal time to ship is in September, so that the plants may become established for winter, and be ready to grow in spring.

Now at last we had a good collection of varieties, of which all but a few can be easily increased. We are yet uncertain why Kinghorn and Red Velvet and Florence Shadley can barely be kept, while other sorts increase by the thousand. But such is the case, and we may have to give up those varieties. Red Velvet is the color of Huntington's Scarlet, but smaller, and very dainty. Huntington's is said to be difficult but is now increasing well for us. It may be a bit winter tender, we aren't sure, for last year was mild, and we only had it in two years ago, altho we had seen it before 1925, when we first became acquainted with the Huntingtons. Kinghorn still intrigues us. It came from a retired professor, who spoke highly of it and said he had had it for years, but we've never seen it listed. It is far better and larger than Buckeye, more regularly formed, with a clear bright shade of red very attractively white flecked. If anyone knows whence it came, will you please write us. Florence Shadley, we shall discard, for we think we may soon have a better and very similar sort.

The next move is to evaluate the varieties and discard the poorer ones. Yet each we now have seems to have its points. This year we sent almost 25,000 blooms to market in all varieties, thinking we might get an idea from the sale. That week there was no demand in that particular city, and we are still at sea as to values. In truth, they were all very beautiful when cut and bunched. And it is for that reason that we are offering so many, and in some cases, some that sound like duplicates. Few truly are, having points of difference in growth if not in bloom. Perhaps you'll help us decide. We'll be glad to hear of some sorts of course, there is no question. Helen and Mrs. Beckwith; Cherry Glow; Crimson Giant and Mrs. Bliss; Eileen May Robinson; Seashell, are sure to please. But the others may please you better. Don't take our word, -try them.

A long story? Well, it's been nearly twenty-five years a-writing.

MIAMI QUEEN. A partly double sort, deep rose pink petals, and a slightly quilled center of white.

MRS. C. E. BECKWITH. We consider this the best fully double white sort. It is a vigorous plant, with good stems, and the flowers are extra large when well grown. The doubling is perfect, with seldom a malformed center, and the petals do not droop until the flower is fully mature. The color is clear and does not turn yellow. 60¢ each.

MRS. D. C. BLISS. This is the most brilliantly colored sort we grow. The flower itself is not large, about the size of a quarter, and it is single. But the petals are a bright orange pink, different from any other sort in our collection. For cutting, it should be picked when partly open and it will then keep its color very well indeed.

NORMANDY. An excellent double form, deep in color, with a lighter center. The plant flowers well and makes a showing because of its branched stems. 60¢ each.

PINK BOUQUET. Rather like Miami Queen and Brilliant, but it is lighter and slightly more doubled.

RED PYGMY. A distinct type, differing from all the others in its very dwarf growth, rarely a foot high. The single flowers are bright red, on short stems barely above the foliage. Neat as an edging, or in the rockery. The foliage is very compact and attractive. 60¢ each.

ROSE GLORY. This is a good double form, somewhat lighter than Buckeye. Growth is good, and it is excellent for cutting.

ROSE MIST. This is a very nice double form, a bit lighter than Cherry Glow. The name derives from the white fleckings that show all thru the center of the flower.

SEA SHELL. This excellent double is nearly the same shade as E. M. Robinson. Good soft pink varieties are scarce, as they usually are of weak growth, but this increases quite well. The quantity is limited this year. \$1.00 each.

VICTORIA. An old English sort, single, deep rose on the edge of red. It grows easily, flowers heavily, and is fine both for cutting, or for massing for show in the garden.

VICTORY. The first double white sort we obtained. It is very double, and a good white, but not as large as Mrs. Beckwith.

WOODMONT. Formerly called Warner's Double Pink. About the shade of E. M. Robinson. The doubling of this variety takes the form of a multitude of tiny quilled petals. This sometimes results in a malformed bloom, but the resemblance to a Cockscomb is then more pronounced. 60¢ each.

***** RANUNCULUS MONTANUS.

A tiny Alpine Buttercup, growing at most not more than 3" high, with glossy dark green leaves in a close tuft, spreading moderately to carpet damp spots, but growing in any good soil. The flowers are huge for the size of the plant, typical bright yellow cups. We are very partial to this to edge damp walks in sun or partial shade. Handy where a faucet drips, too.

50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00.

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HARDY GARDEN LILIES.

LILY NOTES.

It is no longer easy to classify Lilies, either for their best use in the garden, or by species. Many new forms are becoming available, useful for garden massing; for spotting thru the border; or for cutting. And in many cases, the exact parentage of a new variety is not certain. The following Lilies are largely hybrids of various breeding. In almost every case they are useful in all three ways. All are grown here.

CHAMPLAIN HYBRIDS. These trumpet lilies derive from our work with Shelburne Hybrid to develop a strain which will have pink or rose colored trumpets. In addition, we have used several other similar species or hybrid strains in this breeding to give us added vitality. From the resulting seedlings we have removed all those which were pink, so far as we know, altho reports reaching us indicate that a few escaped us. The result is a fine vigorous strain of typical hybrid Regal lilies, of wide variation in coloring and habit of growth. It is certainly the equal of any strain being offered today for garden planting.

STRONG, 4/5" BULBS, -50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50; 25 for \$10.00.
HEAVY, 5/6" BULBS, -75¢ each; 10 for \$6.50; 25 for \$15.00.

SHELBURNE HYBRIDS. This strain of hybrid trumpet lilies, is the result of a cross between L. sargentiae and L. regale. It has always been characterized by vigorous sturdy growth; by a considerable variation in type of bloom, and in coloring as well; and particularly by the long blossoming period. Any quantity of these bulbs will usually have flowers for a month at least. REDUCED PRICES.

STRONG, 4/5" BULBS, -30¢ each; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$22.50
HEAVY, 5/6" BULBS, -40¢ each; 10 for \$3.50; 25 for \$7.50
TOP SIZE BULBS, 7/8", 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50.

PRINCEPS. This is a fine form of the Regal Lily, almost exactly like it in growth characteristics, but slightly later in flowering. Fine where a mass of bloom is wanted at one time.
PRICES SAME AS SHELBURNE HYBRID, ABOVE.

AURELIANENSE HYBRIDS. These are trumpet lilies, which have been crossed with L. henryi. As a group, they tend to be lighter in color than any of the three strains above. There is a fair tinge of soft yellow in some. Others are greenish white. In a few may be seen the coloring of L. henryi, in the throat. We have selected from the lot of seedlings, a very few for further growing, and offer the rest as a very charming and different group of trumpet lilies, at a moderate price.

STRONG BULBS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE FLOWERED WELL, \$1.00 each.

T.A. HAVEMEYER. This is a fine hybrid of L. henryi. Like that variety, it flowers late in August and in September. It is very vigorous, and easily grows to six and eight feet. The stems should be staked. The blooms are seven inches across and are a warm ivory-yellow, suffused with apricot. They open to be quite flat, and are borne in profusion so that they make a tremendous display.

FLOWERING SIZE BULBS, 4/5", - \$1.00 each.
STRONG BULBS, 6" circumference and up, - \$3.00 each.

REGALE-AURATUM. This cross was first attempted, at least ten years ago. The resulting seedlings, looked uninteresting, but were kept. As they continued to flower, a few blooms showed the wide flaring flower of L. auratum. These segregated, and are increasing, became the seed parents of this lot of bulbs. In general, they are widely flared, white trumpet lilies, with a rich yellow throat. Very little outside coloring. Growth is slender, and arching like L. regale.

STRONG BULBS, HAVE FLOWERED TWICE, - \$1.00 each.

More and more it becomes apparent that the Genus Liliun isn't what it was not too many years ago. When first we started work in a Nursery, only a few Lilies were to be found in the average list. Tigrinum was apt to be found in all; so was candidum. A few offered some of the native sorts, and the larger firms were sure to have auratum and speciosums. Testaceum was the only known hybrid available. There were many forms of the upright elegans and umbellatum type, varying from yellow to red, but to our mind lacking in all but color.

And so it stayed for years. Plenty of crosses were made, and grown to maturity. There were almost sure to be like the seed parent, and as certain to be sterile, or else they lacked vigor and died away before they could be increased. Lilies were hard to grow, not permanent, and while there were about one hundred species, only a few had real garden value. Even the enthusiast had to admit it.

And then, slowly, a change began. Some of the smaller sorts became available in good quantity, and could be used freely. Methods of growing and particularly of increasing others became known. Much of the difficulty gardeners had encountered with Lilies, particularly where a number of species were being grown, was traced to Mosaic disease, and study of this began. Today we know much that even five years ago was hardly imagined, but of that more later. And last, but greatest change, crosses began to "take", and give results. Colors began to change, giving different shades of the same species where a few years ago a red lily was a red lily, and that was that. Finally, we hear of crosses between the sub-genera, which has long been hoped and tried but rarely successful. Only today, we heard of a cross between L. auratum and L. canadense, two very different members of different sub-genera, and not only was seed obtained, but the bulb has flowered.

Some of this is relatively unimportant to gardeners in general. For instance, work being done on the various forms of L. longiflorum, which are grown as florist lilies is important to the average person only as he counts the cost of the pot of them he buys at Easter. And too, many crosses, including the one just mentioned are not at all beautiful, and valuable only as they may be used again to produce the multiple species crosses, already being flowered and from which we may hope for the most gorgeous and unbelievably beautiful blossoms man has yet evolved from the wild plants he found on this earth when first he began to notice such things.

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LILY NOTES.

There is still a major problem to overcome, but it is now certain that we shall be able to do so. Much has been said and written about Lily Mosaic. As we have said before, a lot of it is too technical for us to understand, but some at least seems very simple. Mosaic is not a disease, -it is a combination of diseases.

For instance, as we have evolved many plants to serve us, for food or ornament, we have raised up superstrains that are resistant to Viruses that affect the particular Genus. There are well known Viruses of Tobacco; of Tulips; Melons; Potatoes; of Carnations too. Weak varieties of most of these will be killed entirely when infected or may, like Raspberries, continue to grow, but produce small and inferior crops. The more resistant strains will thrive and produce. If they are seed grown, they may even be free of disease, unless infected in the garden or field, and even then they will thrive. A Wilt-resistant strain of Melons is said to have saved the Imperial Valley farmers from total losses. Yet it is reasonable to suppose that the Virus is to be found in the leaves of these resistant Melons.

Unfortunately, the genus *Lilium* is susceptible to many of these same Viruses, so commonly found on other plants. Without attempting to be specific, we know that Lilies are affected by Melon virus; and by those of Tobacco and of Tulips. It may be that these are all the same, varying only in their host. But certain it is that some lilies may be infected from one type, and continue to grow. But when to this is added another type, the plant immediately succumbs. As an example, we have just heard of a fine row of *L. speciosum* which flowered beautifully last year. In the grounds many other Lilies were growing, and quite possibly the *speciosum* were virus infected, they are apt to be. This spring, a few Estate form of *L. longiflorum* were planted nearby. The *speciosum* were perhaps three feet high when the virus from the Estate infected them, and they wilted off a foot from the top, over a weekend. This is not supposition, it is known that certain *longiflorum* forms carry a particularly virulent virus, to which they seem immune. Perhaps it has to combine with some other virus to be deadly.

It seems to us, however, that we have no reason to despair. Certain species of Lilies are notably resistant. Now that we are being able to make the multiple crosses we've dreamed of, it is possible to use these with many beautiful but weak forms, to produce Lilies as disease resistant as that Imperial Valley Melon. We should work to that end, fully as much as toward getting new forms and colors.

OTHER HARDY GARDEN LILIES.

All of the following list of Lilies have been produced here, in most cases from seed. Of a few, we grow very large quantities. These represent sorts that we find of easy culture, which can therefore be sold at low prices, and which may accordingly be used in good numbers to give color in the border.

AMABILE. This lovely summer flowering lily will grow three feet tall, and carry seven to ten grenadine-red flowers, black spotted, to make a bold splash of color in the center of the border. Of easy culture and stands drought well.
STRONG BULBS, 35¢ each; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.50.

AMABILE LUTEUM. A golden yellow form of the preceding, black spotted. This form has been scarce, but we have a fine lot and hope to be able to grow it in large numbers soon.
STRONG BULBS, 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50.

CALLOSUM. This distinctly different lily may grow to four feet with a very slender but rigid stem, at the top of which are borne a large number of small, Turkscap-like blooms, a dull orange red in color, in mid-July. Thrives in a dry poor soil and is particularly fine in low shrubs or evergreens.
STRONG BULBS, 35¢ each; 5 for \$1.50.

CANDIDUM. The Madonna Lily, white queen of the June garden, is available in strong bulbs of our own growing. 50¢ each.

CERNUUM. This beautiful lily is very similar to the Coral Lily save that it has longer leaves, and that its flowers are a soft lavender pink. We have a moderate number of young bulbs which have flowered. 60¢ each.

CONCOLOR. The Star Lily, with bright orange red flowers held erect and opening almost flat to make a five pointed star at the top of a slender sturdy stem, 30" high, is one of the finest lilies for massing in the border, or in low growth.
LARGE FLOWERING SIZE, 30¢ each; 10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$6.00.

REGALE. The Regal Lily flowers in early July, here, with white trumpets, yellow throated, on a slender stem. 4/5" bulbs, 30¢ ea.

SUTCHUENSE. Light orange yellow to cinnabar-red Turkscaps, with black spots, in a nodding umbel in midsummer. A fine showy lily for planting in low growth. Sturdy erect stem.
STRONG FLOWERING BULBS, 35¢ each; 5 for \$1.50.

TENUIFOLIUM. The Coral Lily is a bright gem in any June garden. Plant it in quantity, in groups of five or more, or scatter it everywhere in the border. The bright red Turkscaps dance and glisten. 20¢ each; 10 for \$1.50; 25 for \$3.00.

TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM. The rich orange yellow form of the Coral Lily is equally useful, and as easily grown. It is much less commonly seen, however. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

TESTACEUM. The Nankeen Lily, a hybrid of the Madonna Lily and the bright red *L. chalcedonicum*, is a rare shade of apricot or nankeen-yellow, often flushed with pink. It is rare in gardens. Only a few bulbs at \$2.00 each.

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HEMEROCALLIS, or DAYLILIES.

Ours is an extensive collection, amounting to about 70 sorts. Of some, we have but a few, and they are not listed below, but in certain cases, we can supply divisions, if you will write us for sorts you want. We find that a strong division, planted in September gives excellent results the following year.

STRONG DIVISIONS are priced at 50¢ each.

- AJAX. Deep orange apricot, flowering in June.
- ANNA BETSCHER. Deep orange, touched bronze.
- BAGDAD. Rich red and brown. June and July.
- BAY STATE. Large deep yellow, petals fluted and waved. July-Aug.
- CRESSIDA. Deep orange, with reddish band on petals. July-August.
- D.D. WYMAN. Golden yellow, faint tawny splash on petals. July.
- E.A. BOWLES. Pale orange segments. Center stripe, bright orange.
- EARLIANA. An excellent orange sort, early, tall and large.
- FULVA MACULATA. Soft yellow and burnished copper. July.
- GAIETY. Open stars of light yellow. Tall and large.
- GEM. Rich deep orange yellow. 3'. July.
- GEORGE YELD. Large open flowers, rich orange and orange scarlet. July.
- GOLCONDA. Star shaped, chrome yellow flowers. July.
- GOLD DUST. Empire yellow, to 2' in June.
- GOLDEN DREAM. Fine deep golden yellow, 3'. July.
- GOLDEN EMPRESS. To 6', erect, large soft gold flowers. July-Aug.
- GOLDENI. A smooth deep orange or golden yellow. July-August.
- GRACILIS. Dainty lemon yellow sort, 18" high. Late May.
- HALO. Soft orange yellow, distinct darker circle on petals.
- HARVEST MOON. Slender graceful petals of orange sherbet. July.
- HIPPEASTRUM. Fragrant starlike flowers of lemon yellow. 3' July.
- J.R. MANN. Frosted flower of buff and yellow. July and August.
- LOVETT'S LEMON. A fine large late soft yellow.
- MANDARIN. Tall, with bell shaped bright yellow flowers, in August.
- MARCUS. Apricot, dusted with soft bronze. July.
- MARGARET PERRY. Brilliant rose red and buff-orange. July-Sept.
- MARY FLORENCE. Large soft orange yellow, fading lighter.
- MIDDENDORF. A true, even, pleasing yellow. June.
- MIKADO. Orange, with dark red-purple blotch. July.
- MRS. A.H. AUSTIN. Large deep golden yellow. July and August.
- MRS. W.H. WYMAN. Pale glistening yellow. August and September.

DAYLILIES.

When first we heard of the Betscher Daylilies, quite a few years ago, it didn't seem to us that they could ever become in large demand. At the start of our nursery experience, there were available a few named sorts in America, notably at that Wyomissing Nursery which is still known for them. But the average plant firm had flava and fulva and usually too many of those. Later, in another and larger place, we helped to dig and cart them off by the wagonload, and dumped them in an old quarry, since anywhere else they would have grown.

But when we saw the Betscher sorts, we realized that these were distinct in many ways. We bought a number, and found them in demand, not only thru the mails, but by those who saw them in flower in the nursery. And soon after, Franklin Mead, who originated Hyperion, sent us plants of all the many sorts he had at Iriscrest, his Fort Wayne home. From this start, our collection grew as we added other sorts we had seen and liked, until now it numbers about seventy varieties. Of late we have been loath to add to it. High prices for new sorts, didn't seem justified, and the claims being made for many of the new sorts confused us, and left us very dubious of their value. Maybe we are back where we were when the Betscher sorts first appeared. But this is what we believe, and why.

Just the other day a letter came in, from a friend who has grown many flowers, and visited many nurseries. She writes, "---- has just flowered, and while it is nice, it is identical in color with your Tupper Hill and no better, if as large". This variety she named was one of a collection, sold at high prices. And another gentleman, of high ability in his chosen line, whose name is known thruout an entire industry, recently called. He had just flowered certain new reds and pinks, he said. Yes, they were nice. But he had just as good sorts he had bought of us several years ago.

And there we leave it. It is possible to select from our collection, varieties that will flower in May, and others as late as September. There is every form of bloom, of habit and growth. Some are stiffly erect, some widely angling. Blooms tubular; blooms flaring; blooms starlike. Soft yellow, and deep orange. Barbaric red, and softer blotched petals. No better pink is available yet, than Rosalind.

We have no doubt that some have been superseded. But these we have are plentiful and may be sold at a comfortable price. They are useful in shade; fine for cutting. They make a background mass; they grow on the poorest soils. They flower in summer's heat when it is hard to have perennial flowers. Last of all, they're beautiful.

Unless a price is specifically stated, all these plants are 50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50, postpaid. Quantity prices are for plants exactly alike.

SOME RANDOM OBSERVATIONS.

It has often seemed to us that one of the compensations we have received in our years of growing plants and marketing them is the friends we have made among persons of all walks of life. Some are actual friends, - the kind who come to see us, and shake our hand. Others we have never met, but we address them informally in letters and are even able to call them by name when they drop in us unexpectedly, as did happen last summer with one of them. His picture had been in the papers, you see.

We have even urged this return from the plant growing business on some of our employees, as another reason for not expecting too large a salary, and with much the reaction you might expect!

It is heartening, however, to realize that more than one man of large affairs finds rest and relaxation in growing the lesser known perennials. That a busy doctor renews his strength in his rose garden. Or that a retired business man keeps young by wading knee-deep in bogs and swamps to see and photograph rare orchids.

Or take for instance, another person who may be said to have an insatiable curiosity about plants. If he hears about a new one, go he must, to see it, if it cannot be purchased. From Coast to Coast, with busy camera and eye for detail he pays his visits helping spread information, giving a cheering word here and there, doing as much perhaps, to spread the doctrine of good will as any one person could do, so far as plant lovers are concerned.

There are those too, who raise seedlings or visit gardens widely, and grow or find new plants. If you say you'd like to see them, or own them, along comes a piece by the next post, or perhaps you find it propped against the office door some morning.

This business of growing plants for sale isn't quite so easy as one would think. The ideal way to live, from our standpoint, would be to have a good job, with plenty of leisure time to experiment with growing plants, and then, like the friends just mentioned, give pieces to those we feel deserve them, and sell others to those we think will give them care. Instead, we try first of all to grow as many plants as we can of some item we consider worthwhile, and then attempt to find, or create a market for it. On such a basis, we are bound to slip up now and then both as to what will be in demand, and as to who will buy. If under such a handicap, we seem at times to be a bit soured on life, who can blame us. That we aren't may be due in part to the effect of beauty on our lives. But in good measure too, it is due to such letters as one recently from a friend who bought a double Trillium last year, and when it failed to grow sent us the full cost of another, without recrimination.

HEMEROCALLIS, or DAYLILIES.

POLLYANNA. Tall, open flowered yellow, early July.

RADIANT. Clear pure orange. 4'. July.

SERENADE. An open pinkish yellow bloom. Tall.

SIEBOLDI. Rich yellow, to 3' in May and June.

SOVEREIGN. Orange yellow, the outside two toned. June.

THUNBERGI. Small dainty soft yellow, in August.

TUPPER HILL. Large bright orange flowers flaring widely. July-Aug

VISCOUNTESS BYNG. Tall, soft yellow pink.

JAPANESE IRIS.

These beautiful Iris need only a deep and fertile soil, to do well. Extra moisture as they approach flowering gives larger blooms, however. They should be divided every third or fourth year. STRONG DIVISIONS, at 50¢ each; 3 (alike) for \$1.35.

ASTARTE. A beautiful dark violet blue. Double.

BETTY F. HOLMES. Enormous pure white, with lemon yellow midrib.

CLARICE CHILDS. Petunia violet, with yellow center, overcast blue.

ELBRUS. Azure blue, large and fine. Double.

FRANCES CLEVELAND. Soft mauve of crepey texture. Semi-double.

GOLD BOUND. Pure white, gold band down each petal. Double.

ISO-NO-NAMI. Soft blue, silver veined. Gold center. Double.

JOHN FRANCIS. Lavender mauve, touched with blue. Single.

KA KHAN. White, suffused blue, with purple center. Single.

LA FAVORITE. Large white, veined blue. Purple center. Double.

MAHOGANY. Rich dark red, shaded maroon. Double.

MARJORIE PARRY. Light bluish lavender; flaring ruffled petals.

MRS. J. ALEX HAYDEN. White, edged and shaded violet. Double.

PAINTED LADY. White, center blotched light phlox purple.

PYRAMID. Lilac blue veined white at center of petals. Double.

ROSE ANNA. Ivory white, heavy ruby-red veins. Yellow blotch. Dbl.

SADARABAD. White, overcast with pale phlox-pink. Blue halo.

SUBOTAI. Unusually fine rosy red. \$1.00 each.

UCHIU. Large flowers of caerulean blue with a golden center. Finest soft blue sort. Double.

All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

We planned to shorten our list of Poppies, but failed to anticipate the drought conditions that have prevailed. As a result, of a number of kinds which we intended to continue to offer, we have insufficient stock to permit us to do so. If you wish to purchase some sort not offered here, please write us.

BETTY ANN. One of the loveliest sorts. The petals are beautifully crinkled, and the flower is rich La France pink, not too strong a shade, yet by no means pale. The habit is erect, the flower of moderate size on a good stem, erect but not rigidly so. 50¢ each.

FAIRY. An old sort, of which we have at last gotten a true stock. The flower is below medium size, the plant of light growth. The flower color is very soft pink, much lighter than Mrs. Perry. Still scarce. 75¢ each.

JEANNIE MAWSON. Vigorous and strong growing with very large flowers of bright peach pink. It is quite the best in this color, and is permanent and of easy culture. 50¢ each.

JOHN III. Like Betty Ann, this is not a large flower nor a strong growing plant. But it does grow easily, flower profusely, and stand well erect. The medium sized flowers are much crinkled and a bright coral pink. 50¢ each.

LULU A. NEELEY. Medium sized deep glowing red flowers on sturdy and erect stems. No trace of orange, -the flower is quite fairly deep in color. One of the finest Poppies, and the very best in its color. 75¢ each.

MRS. PERRY. This was the first Poppy to depart from the bright orange of the typical P. orientale, and it is still just about the best soft salmon pink, with dark blotch at the base of the petals. Strong growing, permanent. 50¢ each.

NORTH DAKOTA GOLD. Poppies with a golden cast usually are best after the first year. The color is orange at first but fades as the bloom fully opens. This variety, from North Dakota several years ago, we believe to be the best of the color, and of easy growth. 75¢ each.

SALMON GLOW. The first double oriental Poppy was quite weedy and hard to keep in place. This is not weedy, and doesn't spread. The flower is immense, and opens a bit in advance of other sorts. The color is bright orange salmon. 50¢ each.

SPOTLESS. Soft salmon rose, just about the same shade as Mrs. Perry, but like Betty Ann, it has no basal spots. Just about the loveliest sort in this color. 50¢ each.

THORA PERRY. Of the available white Poppies, this is the best we believe but like all of them it is not easily grown. Plants once established in the garden however, seem very permanent and satisfactory. Erect in growth and a fine clear color. Supply definitely limited. \$1.00 each.

LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA.

The Hardy Amaryllis is one of nature's oddities. In the spring, straplike leaves appear, and grow strongly. In July they ripen and disappear. Then in August, a leafless stem appears and grows with astounding rapidity to about two feet of height before opening a terminal cluster of pink flowers. The bulb is hardy and increases to make a fine clump. It is an excellent plant to use in shade, and is fine when so used with Daylilies. Strong bulbs, \$1.00 each.

SOME RANDOM OBSERVATIONS, -con.

In such a case, just what would you do? So far as we know, the rhizome was in good condition when it was received and planted. Obviously, if it failed to grow, we are not at fault, since we know nothing of the conditions under which it was placed, and certainly had no control over them. Yet the price we are obliged to charge for Double Trillium makes their loss a real one. It happens that we know of two others from the same lot which failed to grow. One was sent back to us, the root all in good shape and with a new bud forming. Apparently the buds that should have flowered failed to start, but the plant is all right and will grow next year. And so we told our friend that, rather than sending along another rhizome, suggesting that investigation be made to find if there was still a good live root in the ground.

Another thing that has happened to give us trouble this year, and which we've heard about rather nicely a couple of times, is a mixture in the Liliun auratum we received last spring from Japan, thru the AMG. It would appear that both L. henryi and L. philippinense formosanum had been substituted. Since last spring we had neither of these Lilies on the place, the mixture must have occurred in Japan. Pretty hard to place the blame for that one. All we can say is, if you had trouble of this sort, and will write us, we'll send the letter on to General MacArthur, -or you can write him yourself.

A GOSSIP or two ago, we rather gave our good friend C.W. Wood a bit of a ride, for so continuously urging nurserymen to grow the unusual plants which he likes, and which we try to sell. He took it in good part, as we knew he would, and in retaliation has twice given us a word in his little magazine, "Rainbows End". Such a turning of the other cheek deserves something. We suggest you send 50¢ to him at Copemish, Mich. for a years subscription. You'll find the money well spent.

Perhaps because he collects a price for the "wee mag" as he calls it, Wood can write at greater length about plants he likes, than can we. The April issue, this year has a splendid article on the Adonis. One point he makes, interests us. He says they "want a rich soil, preferring I believe, a not too heavy loam which has been lightened and enriched with rotted manure. Amurensis did best here in sun; vernalis tolerates quite a little shade, though shade in spring is not desirable if one wants early flowers!"

Now in our soil, we have found Adonis to be harmed by too much humus, tho a fertile loam is right. We grow them all in partial shade, -deciduous- which gives sun in the spring and a cooler spot in summer's heat.

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SOME RANDOM OBSERVATIONS, -con.

This reminds us that some years back, we printed an article in the GOSSIP, entitled, "Crimson Goose-Eggs", by D. Todd Gresham. The plant he was describing was the Himalayan Mandrake, *Podophyllum emodi*. As a result of his expertly phrased statements, we sold a lot of seeds, and also yielded to persuasion and let enough of our plants go, until at the end we had no seeds to plant, nor plants to seed! The next summer a single fruit ripened, and from it we grew a crop of seedlings. This year, they in turn have fruited. NO, we will not sell any plants! But we do have some more seed at 5 for 25¢, if you want them.

Did anyone raise these seeds to maturity? We have never heard. It isn't hard, we found. They should be sown late in fall, where they won't get destroyed by rodents, and be thoroughly frozen all winter. Do not fail to keep them shaded in spring until they germinate. We found them no harder to grow than *Dictamnus*, which answers to the same treatment.

Another gardening friend sent us, some years back, some roots of the Yellow Wood Anemone, (*A. ranunculoides*). We already had several other European Wood Anemones, and grew them with considerable success. But this yellow form is quite the best of them all, for ease of culture. And, since we like yellow, its flowers are particularly pleasing. It's the sort of plant you put into a corner under some shrubs, and forget except first thing off in the spring, when it literally carpets the whole area with yellow for a time. It's not weedy, but it isn't killed out by the shrub branches growing down over it in summer.

A letter just at hand from a friend in the Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Maryland, calls our attention to an odd error. Back in 1936, we obtained from what was then called the Plant Introduction Bureau, three *Dianthus* of a particularly fine type of plumarius called winteri. Of the three, one was named Mrs. Back, and so we have listed and sold it ever since. It seems this was an error in typing up the list that was sent us, and the plant is properly Mrs. Black. Considering that we were required to report on the performance of this and other plants which we received from Beltsville, and did so under the name of Mrs. Back as we had received it, it is hard to understand how the error could have been unnoticed all these years. These are all excellent hardy Pinks, not trying to be Carnations, but just nice plants for the front of the border, where they flower for a long period, fragrant and clean, and then come up again the next season to repeat the performance. They're not offered in this GOSSIP, but may be found in the March issue, along with many other fine things.

PEONIES.

Our collection of Peonies is quite large and comprises many varied types of blooms in all available colors. As they are established clumps, we ship strong divisions at the prices quoted. Deliver will be made during September.

- ALBATRE. Large double white, with red tipped center. \$1.00 each.
- BARONESS SCHROEDER. Large, double flesh white; perfect form. \$1.00
- CHESTINE GOWDY. Silvery pink, growing deeper at center. \$1.00 each.
- CLAIRE DUBOIS. Large satin pink—a later M. Jules Elie. \$1.00 each.
- DORCHESTER. A fine deep pink, almost salmon. Very late. \$1.00 each.
- EDULIS SUPERBA. Earliest good rose pink, double and fine. \$1.00
- FRANCES WILLARD. An immense double flower, blush white. \$1.00 each.
- GEORGIANNA SHAYLOR. Extremely large, double, flesh pink. \$1.00 each.
- JAMES KELWAY. Rose white changing to milk white. Early. \$1.00 each.
- LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF. An immense cup shaped, pale pink bloom. \$1.00
- LA FRANCE. Violet rose pink. Late. \$1.00 each.
- MARGUERITE GERARD. Enormous flat pale pink flowers. Fine. \$1.00
- MARIE CROUSSE. Pale lilac rose. Beautiful midseason sort. \$1.00
- MARTHA BULLOCH. Very large, double, perfectly flat flower of deep rose pink, fading to silvery pink. Fragrant. \$1.00 each.
- MARY BRAND. A deep red, of silky texture. Midseason. Vigorous and fine. Best red of all, we think. \$1.50 each.
- MME. AUGUSTE DESSERT. Bright rose, the center flecked crimson. 75¢
- MME. DUCEL. Large, incurved, silvery pink bloom. Very double. 75¢.
- MME. EMILE GALLE. White, faintly touched shell pink. \$1.25 each.
- MME. JULES DESSERT. Cream white, with a distinct pink center. \$1.00
- MONS. JULES ELIE. A deep pink bloom, very large, double, with incurved petals. Free flowering; always good. \$1.00 each.
- RICHARD CARVEL. A very double brilliant crimson flower. \$1.25
- SARAH BERNHARDT. Appleblossom pink. Finest of its color. \$1.00
- SUZETTE. Bengal rose, slightly shaded carmine. Silvery reflex. \$1.
- TOURANGELLE. Delicate rose, over pearly white, shaded with salmon. \$1.00
- VENUS. Pale hydrangea pink, with a lighter collar. 75¢ each.
- WALTER FAXON. Bright rose. A distinct, delicately colored bloom. \$1.00

THE DECORATION DAY PEONY.

This is *Peonia officinalis rubra plena*. It is commonly called by the above name because it is the first to blossom. It is extremely double, and bright red. The plant is vigorous and makes a fine clump. Scarce. \$2.00 each.

All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

PLANT THESE FOR SPRING FLOWERS.

ADONIS AMURENSIS FLORE PLENA. The double Adonis. Native to Manchuria and Japan. Starting growth very early in spring it sends up a small clump of finely divided foliage, topped with double green flowers, which slowly become yellow. All foliage disappears by July. Shade or part sun. \$1.00 each.

ADONIS PYRENAICA. This single Adonis, with bright yellow flowers was in full bloom here on March 29, this year. It is much like the preceding in growth. \$1.00 each.

ANEMONE RANUNCULOIDES. Nearly identical with our native Windflower, but has bright yellow flowers. Grows easily and is permanent. Partial shade is best. 25¢ each; 5 for \$1.00.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES. This little spring flowering native plant resembles the Windflower, but each stem carries several flowers instead of one. White, flushed with pink; attractive foliage. Fine in light shade. 25¢ each.

ARISAEMA DRACONTIUM. The Green Dragon, related to Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Lush green foliage on a strong stem, and a long spadix showing above the divided leaves. For shade. 25¢ each.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACALE. The true Moccasin Flower, native to acid soils, usually found under pines or on the edges of sphagnum bogs in this area. Two large green leaves and a deep rose colored sac-like bloom on a bare stem. 35¢ per bud.

C. PARVIFLORUM. The smaller Yellow Lady-Slipper is at home on the edge of swampy land in partial shade. Grows easily in a cool soil, shaded, not too acid. 35¢ per bud.

C. PUBESCENS. This, the larger Yellow Lady-Slipper is found with the preceding, and often in moderately moist soils in open woodland. The color is softer. 35¢ per bud.

C. SPECTABILE. The Showy Lady-Slipper is by far the finest of all our native orchids. It grows in deep cool bogs, on tussocks elevated above the muck. In full bloom a plant may stand two feet high with blooms three inches across. Quite often a stem carries two flowers, the white slipper stained with rose or purple, the sepals and petals white. Grows well in partial shade. We offer nursery grown plants at 50¢ per bud.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA. The Virginia Cowslip is one of most attractive American natives. It grows to about two feet of height, from a black knobby root. Growth starts very early, the foliage a lush blue green, and at the tip a pendant cluster of blue and pink bells. Ripens and disappears in June. Fine to use under shrubs, or Gypsophila, or Poppies. We like it in shade, with Bleedingheart.

NURSERY GROWN ROOTS, 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.50.

M. VIRGINICA ALBA. A very few nursery grown roots at \$2.50 each.

M. VIRGINICA LAVENDER. A selection made here some years ago, that increases readily. Taller than the common form, with soft lavender flowers. 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00.

PHLOX DIVARICATA LAPHAMI. This is the finest blue flowered form of the low growing and spring blooming Canadian Phlox. In late May a bed of this Phlox is a sheet of color, with a delicious fragrance. Should be cut down after flowering, to get good foliage. 50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00

P. DIVARICATA SNOWFLAKES. A white form of the preceding, of the clearest possible color, with large petals and sturdy growth making it a fit companion for the blue. SAME PRICES.

SPECIAL OFFER. Five plants of each color for \$3.50.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS FLORE PLENA. The Double Flowered Blood-root. This is the most perfect case of doubling of a single flower, without intermediate stages, that we know. The plant grows easily in partial shade in any cool soil. It likes to be partly under a stone, especially during summer heat. The blooms are so perfectly formed as to resemble a small white waterlily. Never plentiful, we now have a fair quantity but the number to be sold is limited. ONE DOLLAR EACH.

SOME RANDOM OBSERVATIONS, -con.

The March Gossip comes as near being a complete catalog, as anything we send out and you may order from it at any time, just so long as the particular item you want isn't being offered in a later issue at a different price. Naturally, we cannot always supply items offered in March which may have been sold out by September. But it does no harm to ask us about them. May we send you another MARCH GOSSIP?

Another friend writes us to comment on the March Gossip and to answer a question we asked in it. Among other things he says we should stress the fact that we have true stock of Veronica longifolia subsp. silis, as he knows, "because I bought one from you and have it still". He goes on to say that the plant often sent out for this is not true, something we had not even thought remotely possible for this plant is so distinct, -how can anyone hope to substitute for it and not be detected? In any case, we do have it, and lots of it, just showing bud now, in late July.

This same letter, -which is from a man who is very apparently something of a hybridist- goes on to say that the GOSSIP might suggest what we would like to see in new varieties. That would take some thinking, and tends to remind us of a story that a farmer friend delights in telling. Back in those days after October, 1929, it seems this farmer had a neighbor who had retired in time to have some surplus capital and he had invested it in a farm. Being a capable, energetic chap, after a year of just living on it, he went to his farmer neighbor and said, "I'd like to plant some crops, on the best of my land. What would you suggest that I grow to make some money?" There was just one answer possible that year, and our friend made it, -"If I only knew, I'd grow them myself!"

Of course, most of us know of improvements we like to see made in certain plants. And in some cases they are quite apparent. Our friend says he'd like to see a large-flowered Clematis that would grow easily. Well, so would we. The funny thing is, that when one sets out to produce something like that Dame Nature quite often plays a trick on him. More than likely he'd end up with the most beautiful Clematis ever, that he couldn't refrain from introducing, but that would be as hard to grow as any.

One thing is needed today, in the way of woody plants, and that is shrubs that are small and compact. As for instance a Spirea van houtti that would grow at most four feet high. In the days of big homes on large lots, the Bridalwreath was in keeping. Today, when we see a suburban bungalow trying to hide behind a half dozen Spirea, we cringe. Not that there aren't small shrubs, and dwarf Evergreens. But there aren't enough.

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SOME RANDOM OBSERVATIONS,--con.

For that matter, how about YOU telling US what we should try to produce and grow. After all, it is the home gardener who is the determining factor in this business of ours. We've reached the point where we feel that it is better to grow the things people want than to try to sell them the things we like and think they should, too. This is heresy, of course, but make what you will of it. For example, last spring as usual, we offered *Dryas sundermanni*, a really choice little prostrate shrub, of comparatively easy culture, admirable for carpeting and easily used in other ways. Surely out of those who have had the GOSSIP over the years there are many who have never grown this, and as well many new GOSSIP readers this season. Yet our records show that we mailed out exactly six plants. The net profit probably didn't even pay for the cost of printing the item in the March issue. All we can say is, if it's *Delphinium* you want, *Delphinium* you'll get. We'll just keep a few plants of the *Dryas* in our trial plots, for our own pleasure and for the discerning gardeners who like to pay us a visit now and then.

This seems finally to have gotten around to the thought that was in our mind when we started. Isn't anyone curious about plants any more? When you pick up a list that offers *Potentilla tridentata*, with the comment that it grows on exposed cliffs high in the mountains, but in the garden it grows fairly well in a well-drained light soil, in full sun, and while not too noticeable during the summer, it turns an unusual shade of deep scarlet with the first sharp frosts,--doesn't it make you want to see if you can grow it? Not because its big and bright and fine to cut and put in a vase and throw away in a day or two, but because it's something that isn't to be seen without a climb, unless you can make it happy.

Not that we have any fault to find with big and bright flowers, nor with cutting them either. We have those too, and we like to have flowers where they light up a room. Gardens should have *Daylilies* and *Japanese Iris*; *Roses* and *Dahlias*. *Delphinium* has a place, and *Phlox* and *Peonies* and *Lilies*. But it seems to us that if you are content with just those, you have missed half the fun of gardening. In a large sense, these things are popular because they grow with moderate ease, and give much return even when neglected. But in a very real sense, the gardener who makes some plant grow where it normally wouldn't, or takes some other little item and makes it so happy it just grows to perfection has given his own ego a boost,--has proven that he can do what he was told could not be done. It makes your hat small and your buttons tight! Try it!

PLANT THESE FOR SPRING FLOWERS.

PANSIES. Each year, we grow more Pansies to support our claim that for best success with these delightful spring flowers they should be planted in the fall, where they are to bloom. In that way, one gets the extra large blossoms which come with the first warm days. Prepare a fertile bed, and give the plants a little extra care in the fall. Cover them with boughs, or coarse material, rather than leaves. We offer,--
SWISS GIANT MIXED. Widest possible range of colors; 3" blooms on compact plants. 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$8.00.
AND IN SEPARATE COLORS AS FOLLOWS,--
ALPENGLOW. Rich wine red shades.
BERNA. Dark violet blue.
CORONATION GOLD. Deep golden yellow.
ORANGE. Vivid orange and golden yellow.
RASPBERRY ROSE. Deep bright rose, shading to soft pink.
THUNDER SEA. Ultramarine blue.
WHITE. Large, pure colored sort, without blotches. Priced at,-- 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$8.00.
Not less than ten of one color at the ten rate, nor twenty-five of one color at the hundred rate, please.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. The Nodding Trillium. Native to dry soils, or pine lands. Drooping white flowers to an inch across.
T. ERECTUM. The Wake Robin, or Purple Trillium is a fine sturdy form, usually found in open rather dry woodland.
T. ERECTUM ALBUM. A white form of the preceding, from Carolina.
T. GRANDIFLORUM. The Great White Trillium grows a foot high, with a fine white flower 3" across. This bloom changes slowly to a rosy pink. Attractive at all times, and fine to combine with *Mertensia*.
T. GRANDIFLORUM FLORE PLENA. Only a few roots of the Double White Trillium at ten dollars each.
T. NIVALE. Grows about 6" high, with white flowers of good size both erect and drooping. Not native here, but winters well.
T. RECURVATUM. Another more southern form, growing to 18" high, with odd brown purple flowers held stiffly erect.
T. SESSILE LUTEUM. The Yellow Trillium is different, and charming. It is of easy culture here, tho a southerner.
T. STYLOSUM. Finest of the southern Trilliums that will grow here. Slightly drooping rose pink flowers, two inches across.
T. UNDULATUM. The Painted Trillium, with white flowers blotched red or purple in the throat. Plant it deeper than others.

ALL THE PRECEDING ARE,-- 15¢ each; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$12.00.

VIOLA JERSEY GEM. The true variety, making a compact tufted plant, covered with moderate sized dark blue-purple flowers from earliest spring until well into summer.
V. JERSEY JEWEL. Much like the preceding, but with reddish-purple flowers, and blooms longer into hot weather.
V. MAGGIE MOTT. The true old English variety. Large rounded flowers of a soft lavender blue. Delightfully fragrant. A plant of this fine *Viola* growing in a bit of shade, in a soil rich in humus, may have a hundred flowers open at once.
V. ROYAL PURPLE. Brought from Quebec several years ago, this fine dark purple sort is extremely strong growing, making a mound of foliage at times a foot high and covered with the large blooms. Despite drought and July heat, newly divided plants are a mass of blossoms right now.
ALL THE PRECEDING ARE,-- 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$3.00.

***** ENGLISH IRIS.

From a gardening friend in up-state New York, we have obtained a quantity of home grown bulbs of this *Iris*, which is actually *I. xiphoides*, and comes from the Pyrenees of France and Spain. Perfectly hardy on soils not too wet, they give a fine dark blue touch to the border, with an occasional white. Plant 4" deep, as early as possible, for blooms next June.
IN MIXTURE ONLY, at-- 10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.50.

All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.

We no longer depend on a "ready made" mixture to provide the Tulips we offer. Instead, we buy at least eight varieties to include all the best colors. Each order is carefully made up so that some of each color is included in even the smallest quantity that we sell. Moreover we do not buy 'bargain' sizes. Instead these are TOPSIZE, which is the largest Dutch grading, such as is used for forcing in winter. Do not confuse these with the smaller grades sold cheaply everywhere. This is TOP QUALITY.

10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.75; 100 for \$10.00.

DAFFODILS AND NARCISSUS.

Bulbs of the Narcissus group grow readily on our soils, and for several years we have produced our own. The collection includes BEERSHEBA, the fine pure white trumpet Daffodil, and MRS. R.O. BACKHOUSE, the pink Daffodil. In addition there are pure yellow trumpets and bicolors; Poets narcissus and Jonquils among others. We offer them as follows.

ONE EACH OF SEVEN LARGE TRUMPET DAFFODILS, for \$2.00.

ONE EACH OF SEVEN OTHER TYPES OF NARCISSI, for \$1.75.

BOTH COLLECTIONS, FOURTEEN BULBS IN ALL, for \$3.50.

CAMASSIA.

There are at least five species of Camass native to the American continent, one of which is found in the East. Quite the best of all, from the garden standpoint is the one we grow, CAMASSIA QUAMASH, from the West Coast. The pear shaped bulb was a favorite food of the Indians, and it grew in profusion on wet alluvial soils. In cultivation, the plant grows readily on any deep loam. The flower stems grow about two feet high, and are a spike of dark blue flowers for a third of their height. They should be planted in groups at the front of the border where they give a fine touch of blue in late May.

35¢ each; 3 for \$0.75; 5 for \$1.00; 100 for \$18.00.

CROCUS IMPERATI.

This spring flowering Crocus is a native of Italy, with lilac flowers streaked dark purple. Very early, and with blooms of fair size, produced in quantities, it is still most notable for its hardiness. It does not kill out even in mowed lawns. The foliage disappears by June. 15¢ each; 5 for 50¢.

COLCHICUM.

Plant the Colchicum, or Autumn-Crocus, during August, or early September, and it will delight you with bright purple or pure white flowers, three inches long, above the bare ground, a few weeks later. Foliage appears in spring. Either WHITE or PURPLE is available. Please state which color is wanted. 35¢ each; 3-\$1.00
WE OFFER TEN MIXED COLCHICUM FOR \$2.50.

THE MANAGER'S DESK.

The one thing of particular importance on my mind just now, is this GOSSIP, and the reason for it. Or perhaps it might better be expressed as the reason for no issue in July, as has been the custom. The reasons are two, and both are simple. The first is simply that the July issue has not been a satisfactory one for several years. Either you won't believe me when I say that certain things may be best planted in midsummer. Or else you just won't plant and work in the garden in summer. I don't know that I blame you. It's been hot here too.

The second and greater reason is the drought. We're not unaccustomed to them, even if the last two years we have been almost washed away by incessant rain. The unusual thing about this one, here, as elsewhere, is that it began so early. As a result, we did not begin dividing and resetting many things at the usual time, and until we could do so we could not be certain what we had to offer in a number of lines. Eventually, we put the choicest items into frames, and used our water supply to keep them alive and as this is written, even that is slowly drying up. Then we did get some rain, and reset our Pyrethrum, and more rain came to start them. But with it all, we have had incessant heat, in the nineties for days on end, quite unusual here at this season. To quote one of the men, -to work was "torture".

But now it has rained and everything is bright and growing again. Here's the GOSSIP with more pages, and a full line of plants for late summer and fall. Don't forget that Poppies and Lycoris should be planted at once. That our Colchicum and Camassia and Narcissus are grown here, and you need not wait til October for them. Our Candidum m Lilies are freshly dug here. Don't forget too, that we have many other plants, many of them offered in the March Gossip, and more copies of that issue if you want one.

And please, don't forget too, that if you enjoy the GOSSIP, and like plants, you can ensure its continued publication by ordering generously.

Gardenside Nurseries, Inc.
Shelburne, Vermont

Unless a price is specifically stated, all these plants are 50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50, postpaid. Quantity prices are for plants exactly alike.